

that these books were Siamese literature. Complaint was awarded fifteen hundred dollars for breach of contract, eight hundred dollars for return passage money to America, and twenty-five dollars out of court. The defendant is a self-sustaining missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union Mission, and I see by the Siam Directory that the complainant is similarly designated. I am not sure but that the New Defendant is a case of divinity, American not English. He seems to be American trained and educated, but a registered British subject.

BELTRAN'S FORGERY.

The trial of De Cruz, who is charged with receiving money from P. R. Beltran knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen on the 28th July, was continued before Mr. Maclean at the Police Court today.

Mr. De Cruz appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Caldwell for the defence. Albino Pacheco (recalled)—This is the black-box (pointing to a box in Court) I alluded to as given to me by B. de Silva, and that is my seal I alluded to as put on these clothes and shoes and the same as I saw before. In forcing the box I took the nails out of the lock.

Walker H. Young (recalled)—I have not found the slip I alluded to in my evidence. I hand in the complainant's order for brokerage. I alluded to the same previous evidence. I also produce the list of exchange purporting to be signed by Mr. Menarini and bearing the official stamp of the Spanish Consulate. It has been to Manila and back.

Xong Shin Wan—I am a shroff at the Chartered Bank. I was called by Beltran at the Chartered Bank on Wednesday, 26th July, about 12 o'clock. I received from him the orders to pay \$20,000.02 and \$37.50. I took them to Mr. Brown, to get them signed and entered in the book. He did so and gave them back to me. I gave them to another shroff, Le Won Chung, who takes charge of the bank-notes. He entered the transaction in a book. He then counted the bank-notes and handed them to another shroff, Mak Wong Tong, who also counted the notes and alluded to them as being genuine. I counted \$30,048.12. I do not recollect what the denominations were. There were some \$100 bank-notes. I handed the bank-notes to Beltran; who counted them and took them away.

Cross-examined—All the notes were our own notes, but cannot say whether they were all \$100 notes. I never said they were. Since the money was taken away I have spoken to no one except in Maeso. Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Young and Mr. Brown did not ask me about the denomination of the notes. I cannot swear to a single number of the notes. It is not the custom to take the number of the notes.

To the Court—Or necessarily to pay a large sum in notes of a big denomination. Fong A Kow—I am a servant to defendant. I was called by Beltran on the 25th June. I saw him on the 28th July about 11 a.m. when Cruz was there. Beltran gave me a letter and told me to get a gold watch at Gampp's. I got it and handed it to defendant's servant at the request of Beltran. Beltran gave me a letter to go to the bank and get money.

Fung Shu Wan (recalled)—This book I produce is the bank notes book. I saw an entry made by Lo Wan Chung. There are two entries. The first is 28th July paid Spanish Consol note bill \$37.50, and the second, paid \$20,048.02, total \$20,085.52 (no cents mentioned), received Bala-lin. The same man writes the amount and name on the cheque and also the name of the receiver. That is the general practice.

Fong A Kow (continuing)—Beltran gave me a letter to go to the bank and get money. That is it; I took it to the bank. I gave it to one of the men, who said the name was not correct. I took the letter back to the shop and handed it to defendant in the presence of Beltran. I was sent to Canton. He went on the 30th July to look after Beltran at the steamer pier. Defendant said, 'if you see him, tell him to come back to Hongkong.' I went to Canton, but did not find Beltran or any traces of him; I watched the wharves. I came back on the 12th August.

Cross-examined—I was employed by defendant on 25th June. I told no one what evidence I would give. I spoke to the solicitor yesterday. I am not to get anything for giving evidence against my master. I did not know where to find Beltran except hanging about the wharves. The defendant did not tell me my particular house where I might find Beltran.

B. A. de Silva—I am in charge of the Maeso public gardens. I know defendant as Jose A. de Cruz. I saw him in Maeso on the last Wednesday in July, the 28th. I also saw defendant at the same time. He was sent to my house No 6288 Lazarus St. He came to my house between seven and eight o'clock. He brought the box which is now in Court. He told me to keep the box, saying it contained clothing. I agreed to keep the box. He asked me to let him sleep there that night. He left my house on the following morning leaving the box behind. The box was locked. I saw him on Thursday, Aug. 5th. He came to my house again. He did not ask me for the box. He opened it in my presence and took out a new pair of shoes, putting in an old pair. He did not stay with me that night. I saw him the following day between four and five o'clock on Cameroo Road. I told him to take the box. He said he would do so when he came back to Hongkong. He gave me a \$25 note. It was a Chartered Bank note; I gave it to Mr. Pacheco. Defendant took the note from his pocket. He had a roll of notes. He said it was a recompense for having helped him when he was poor; and now that I wanted money he gave it to me. I handed the note on the 11th August to Mr. Pacheco in my house in presence of Mathias Mendonca de Osta and John Carvalho, and a constable. My family was not present at the time. I had never opened the box since it was in my possession. I saw Mr. Pacheco put the seals on the box. He went away with a constable.

Cross-examined—I have known defendant many years, since he was a child. I have helped him when in difficulties. I am hard up myself now. I did not ask him to lend me money. The defendant volunteered to lend me money out of gratitude for what I had done. It was not taking charge of the box. I knew it was the last Wednesday of July he gave me the box, because I was on that day I went to get pay for the men of the public works. The last time I saw him before that was on the 17th or 18th July. He was not then he brought the box to me. When he brought the box he came with it in his hand and simply said it contained clothing. He did not ask me to take any care of it, and I did not do so. I put it on the top of other boxes in my room. I did not see him put anything in or take anything out except shoes. My wife and daughter were on the top floor when I handed over the box. They were not in my room. I have only once seen him since. He did not ask me for the box. I told Mr. Carvalho that I had the box. I did not know a reward was offered, and I do not know now.

I depend on heaven for my support. I do not know Beltran. He was never in my house.

He examined—I heard that De Cruz was charged; that is why I gave up the box. The case was remanded for a week.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)
Monday, August 23.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY.
Tara Singh, who was charged with committing perjury before Mr. Mitchell Jones at the Police Court, was, by a unanimous verdict of the jury, discharged.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT.
John Henry Pearce was charged, with having drawn a loaded pistol and attempted to discharge it at P. O. McDougall with intent to avoid his lawful arrest; 2nd, with attempt to discharge the weapon at McDougall by pulling the trigger with intent to do grievous bodily harm; and 3rd, with assaulting a constable.

After evidence had been given at some length of the nature of the case reported in the Police Court case, the jury found the prisoner guilty on the third count.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour Mr. Justice Russell, Judge.)
Tuesday, August 24

THE BOWLER PRAGER-SMITH LURE CASE.
The hearing of this case was resumed this forenoon. The jury were—Messrs T. Carpenter, W. S. Bamsay, J. Blake, C. P. Karberg, E. Lang, J. D. Logan and E. A. Jange.

Prosecutor—Before anything further is done I would ask your Lordship's attention to something which appears to me to be a very serious matter, the full significance of which I failed to say yesterday. I find I have been charged with being guilty of intentional and indecent action in writing to the Judge after the defendant was committed for trial. I think defendant should be made to substantiate that in some way.

His Lordship—There is no use of talking about that now. As I said yesterday there is nothing in it. The Judge will be satisfied with this.

Prosecutor—It is an unequalled falsehood. His Lordship—Now, now, that will do. Get into the box.

Prosecutor then got into the box, and produced the mail supplement of the Hongkong Telegraph, of April 14, 1885, which contained the statements referred to in his letter of the 20th November, 1885.

Defendant admitted the publication. The Prosecutor—There was a statement made yesterday that the correspondence in the Mining Journal was not original. It had never appeared in any of the Hongkong papers.

Defendant then examined the paper of the 14th April, and mentioned that the facts contained in his article were taken from a report by Mr. Candler. This report was dated 14th April, and was a question as to how defendant could have obtained his facts from a report which was dated some months after his article had been written.

Defendant said he did not remember how this happened, but probably he had seen it, he must have done. His Lordship suggested that possibly he had seen the manuscript. Defendant mentioned that there was a difference in the statements in his article and those in the report. By some mistake he had written an S for a T.

Prosecutor then asked his Lordship to allow the gentlemen of the jury to read certain lines in Mr. Phillips' agreement, showing that he was sent out as surveyor, geologist, and miner, and to work or even manage a mine, with the view of strengthening Mr. Phillips' credibility.

Defendant—The man has sworn himself he does not know anything about geology. His Lordship said if Mr. Phillips had anything further to say he would call him, but prosecutor could not give any explanation on his behalf. Had the prosecutor anything more to say?

Prosecutor—An attempt has been made to show that I committed my studies of geology here, and it will be for me to show that it is not so. I commenced the study of chemistry and geology when I was only fourteen, under my uncle, Dr. Thomas Martin, the founder of St. Thomas' Hospital, who is now dead, and whose name I am not dead to mention, and I have continued these studies from that early age till now, a matter of twenty years. I still have in my possession specimens of mineral rocks collected when I was only between 14 and 20, when I was very young indeed. I have proofs to show that these studies have been continued, and that I have received a thorough scientific training.

On the first day of my arrival in China I went to Government House, no matter what I really may have been, and I there told a gentleman—

His Lordship—Never mind that. His Lordship—It denotes my credibility. His Lordship—Have you any other facts to lay before the jury?

Prosecutor—Yes, my Lord, I have a book written by my former tutor.

His Lordship—Have you any evidence of any kind with reference to this case?

Prosecutor—Yes, I have. I have asked Mr. Amos for employment in these mines. I have never asked Mr. Candler for employment in these mines. I had never seen him before that time I saw him on the steamer. I swear that I did not come from the mine at Tai Yu Shan were taken from this mine by myself quite lately.

Cross-examined, prosecutor said—I am in my 39th year, I think. I arrived in Hongkong in 1870.

On board the ship *Carnarvonshire*—I refused to answer.

Were you a chemist before you came out?—Not an organic chemist, but a metallurgical chemist. I have no diploma, but I have matriculated at the London University with honours in chemistry. I have something to show that, but I do not have it here.

Are you aware that a man who takes the title of chemist and does not hold a diploma is guilty of a misdemeanour?—I know quite as much as you do.

His Lordship here remonstrated with prosecutor for answering in this manner. Prosecutor—Is speaking of druggists and apothecaries. I am not a druggist, and he refers to pharmacologists.

His Lordship—Answer the question. Prosecutor—It is not a fact. Some of the best and oldest scientists of the world have no letters to their names, nor have they passed any examination of any kind.

Defendant here read an extract from chapter 31 and 32 Victoria, showing that anyone taking the title of chemist, without having a diploma is guilty of a misdemeanour. Where did you learn geology?—I decline to answer that impertinent question.

His Lordship—Now, never mind that. Prosecutor—I did not ask his witness, Mr. Candler, at all. I refuse to answer. His Lordship—Well, that is all. The jury will draw their own inference. Prosecutor—I have already told the jury.

Defendant—You have never been employed here by anybody as a geologist?

Prosecutor—I have, five or six times, and my reports have been paid for. In the month of November, 1870, I received two fees for assays. That I saw prove from a leading firm here.

When did you first go to Tanchow?—In the year 1872 or 1873 I was taken there by two Chinese stonemasons. I did not say I then saw the mines, now being worked by the Tanchow Co. I there saw a quarry in which certain small metalliferous lodes exposed on the site of the present mine. I did not write in the *Daily Press* of the 20th March that I had seen these mines before. I wrote that since mining operations had been carried on there, I had not seen them.

On the 2nd December, in an article on the geology of South Kwangtung, published in the *Daily Press* you wrote the mine at Tanchow is, I believe, an extremely poor one. The mineral working is good enough, the main fault being that it occurs veined through the country rock in such small threads that there is not enough to pay for its working. Now that is in December.

What time previously had you been to the mines?—I wrote from my knowledge of the locality. I had twice visited it before. I visited it in company with a gentleman who was a partner in a leading firm in China. I took a quantity of a lot of minerals from this place. I cannot say exactly when that I must have been in 1870, perhaps.

How could you tell what like the mine was, if you only saw it ten years ago, before it was opened?—The place was thoroughly and well opened up by a quarry nearly 100 feet deep. That quarry has been working for 100 years, perhaps 600 years. The whole place is thoroughly worked. The Chinese were mining there 40 years ago. I knew all the time that the mines were some six or seven miles distant from the town of Tanchow. They are in the locality which is called Tanchow. It is not true that I only discovered them when I went up last time. I found out my mistake about the intrusive dyke the day after it had been printed and it was too late then to correct it. I was writing a good deal at the time. The letter in which it appeared was a good deal later, and was a serious scientific description of minerals. I still say, despite Mr. Candler's statement, that there is an intrusive mass, I will not say dyke, for no one knows yet, at Tai Yu Shan. It is not sufficiently opened up yet, to say whether it is a dyke or not.

You said before it will be quite impossible to clear the large scale to clean this ore to show anything like 75 per cent. of lead, or more than a very few, say less than 10 oz. of silver to the ton?—It was my impression.

These are positive statements, not expressions of opinion. And you also repeat and I ask the attention of your Lordship particularly to this point—that the ore could yield say less than 10 oz. per ton?—That is a misprint.

It is (showing the paper)—I said there are in every very small vein, at least this is my opinion.

Prosecutor here broke off, and after thinking for a bit, said—I said 140 oz. I cannot exactly account for that.

After again thinking for a moment or two, prosecutor said—Oh I saw now, my Lord, the 140 oz. would be correct. I did not go upon the quantity of ore. I said that it would be impossible to get more than 10 oz. out of the stuff taken from the mine.

This is not a mistake, then?—I don't mean 140 oz. The contention I made was that one or two pieces picked out and cleaned would represent the work done. I explained that in another letter.

You put it down at 10 oz. to the ton, and you said it was a mistake and should have been 140. Now you look at the letter and say it was not a mistake?—It is not a mistake. I refreshed my memory by reading the previous remarks of the other side.

Have you ever been employed in mining?—I have been very considerably employed in assaying. I have sampled ore at the mouth of mines. I have never been a miner.

Have you ever been employed in practical assay?—I have not. I have sampled ore at many mines.

Where were these mines?—I decline to answer.

His Lordship—What is your objection? Prosecutor—I do not choose to be subjected to ridiculous jokes for the next few years. I have no objection to answer any man's name. I decline to answer his question.

You say the only application you ever made to the Tanchow Mining Co. was for some of these rocks?—Yes. I have tried to do business with him. I went to the office of Mr. A. H. P. and made an application, but he was away in the country. Consequently as I was going to the locality I went to the mines.

You trespassed on private property?—I believe there is a public road there.

Where did you get that quarter of a ton of ore?—I got it at the town of Tanchow, near Tanchow, in 1875 or 1876, from the quarrymen. I smelted it all at once, but I got nothing by it.

After some haggling, the prosecutor explained that this quarter of a ton had nothing to do with the specimens which he was going to produce.

Defendant—I ask you a question which I shall have to make as clear as possible to his Lordship and the jury—I am sorry to have to repeat it again—with regard to what you said about 10 oz. to the ton of ore, and the same specimens were sent to Professor Milne of Japan, one of the most eminent geologists of the day.

Prosecutor—I am not aware of it. Defendant—Then you ought to have been. Prosecutor—I deny it.

Defendant then resumed his question—And he assayed it, too, to the ton?—That was after the ore had been fully cleaned. Take out little pieces free from gangue and it will yield about 140 oz., but that does not represent the work to be done.

After some further questions as to the manner in which the specimens were obtained, the prosecutor was asked to give the names of the eminent geologists who accompanied him to Tai Yu Shan mines.

He refused to say, but he gave up the name of Mr. Houghton, who, he said, was a mining engineer, assayer and geologist, and his opinion was that Tai Yu Shan was a mining locality was not worth a second glance.

Regarding the letter of the 17th June, which he said he had put into the hands of defendant himself, and he had to admit that it was another letter he meant.

And you took this action being an injured innocent, a clear wrong character?—I came to punish you for making that I think was a cruel and malignant attack.

After I was committed for trial did you go to the Police Court and refer to my paper as follows?—The mere existence of such a scurrilous print is a reproach to the Colony. I did, or I used words to that effect.

And you referred to the man who was committed for trial on a criminal charge—I did. I was bringing another charge against you.

This concluded prosecutor's examination. Defendant—If your Lordship thinks it necessary I can prove what I said yesterday with regard to a letter being written to you. I don't think it is of the least importance. I never came.

Prosecutor—I sent no such letter; I wrote no such letter.

Inspector Stanton was then brought to prove that the specimens shown in Court by the prosecutor were taken from Tai Yu Shan, in contradiction of the statements made by Mr. Candler yesterday.

Inspector Stanton said before he joined the Police Force he was a miner in Cornwall. He went to Tai Yu Shan with Mr. Bowler some two years ago, and got some specimens from the exact site where the mine was now being constructed. One of the specimens in Court was taken from Tai Yu Shan.

Defendant then addressed the jury. He commenced by saying that the indictment in this case was the most peculiar and fantastic ever put in any Court. In cases of alleged libel it was usual to add innuendoes explaining the meaning of the various passages, but there was no innuendo attached to this indictment, by which the jury were bound to find fact. The jury would remember that this controversy was commenced by Mr. Bowler sending in a letter to him criticising this Mining Company, and so, the defendant, did not hesitate to say that that letter contained a number of malicious falsehoods, which the prosecutor, if he possessed that knowledge of geology which he pretended to have, must have known that he was writing that which was false. In fact the prosecutor practically admitted when the authority of Professor Milne was quoted that what he had said was wrong. All those statements which had been read to them were not mere professional expressions of opinion. They were substantial statements of fact, allegations founded on his own knowledge. Defendant then proceeded to consider portions of the evidence.

What time previously had you been to the mines?—I wrote from my knowledge of the locality. I had twice visited it before. I visited it in company with a gentleman who was a partner in a leading firm in China. I took a quantity of a lot of minerals from this place. I cannot say exactly when that I must have been in 1870, perhaps.

How could you tell what like the mine was, if you only saw it ten years ago, before it was opened?—The place was thoroughly and well opened up by a quarry nearly 100 feet deep. That quarry has been working for 100 years, perhaps 600 years. The whole place is thoroughly worked. The Chinese were mining there 40 years ago. I knew all the time that the mines were some six or seven miles distant from the town of Tanchow. They are in the locality which is called Tanchow. It is not true that I only discovered them when I went up last time. I found out my mistake about the intrusive dyke the day after it had been printed and it was too late then to correct it. I was writing a good deal at the time. The letter in which it appeared was a good deal later, and was a serious scientific description of minerals. I still say, despite Mr. Candler's statement, that there is an intrusive mass, I will not say dyke, for no one knows yet, at Tai Yu Shan. It is not sufficiently opened up yet, to say whether it is a dyke or not.

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AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from exchanges brought by the *Schoon*.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.
London, July 24.—The Marquis of Salisbury yesterday conferred with the Marquis of Hartington relative to the formation of a Ministry. He subsequently proceeded to Osborne, in order to lay his views before her Majesty.

July 27.—It is believed that Lord Randolph Churchill will assume the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Cabinet, and will lead the Ministerial party in the House of Commons.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Carlton Club meeting to-day, referred to the relations between the Conservative and Unionist Liberal leaders, and fully confirmed the promise previously stated to have been made to him by Lord Hartington that the latter and his followers would lend their support to the Conservative Government as regards legislation for Ireland. He added that he hoped there would be a permanent settlement of the Irish difficulty, as long as the meeting was fully attended.

It was also resolved, on the new House of Commons assembling, that the Government should at once proceed to supply, and adjourn from the autumn until January.

It is reported that the Hon. Frederick Stanley will succeed Lord Granville as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

July 18.—It is currently reported that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be Chief Secretary for Ireland in the new Ministry. It is also stated that the portfolio of Foreign Secretary has been offered to Lord Lyons, the present British Ambassador at Paris, who declined to accept the position.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, July 27.—A Socialist demonstration, culminating in severe rioting and ultimate loss of life, took place yesterday. Barricades were erected by the insurgents in the streets, and six encounters took place with the troops, who fired repeatedly upon the rioters, killing 14 persons outright, and wounding 34, more or less severely. The fire was returned, and forty police were wounded. Matters to-day subside into quietness again.

July 28.—There has been no further rioting of the Socialist disturbances, and matters continue quiet. The total number of persons killed in the encounter between the rioters and the troops is larger than was at first supposed. No less than 25 are now known to have lost their lives.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE P. & O. COMPANY.

July 28.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has ordered the construction of a new steamship of 7000 tons at the works of Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CRUISE.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone will proceed on a yachting cruise to Italy immediately after the opening of the debate on the address in the new Parliament, and will spend the entire winter abroad.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS TO NEW GUINEA.

The Times states that the mission, proposed by Baron Mikuloh Maclay for the despatch of Russian emigrants to New Guinea is regarded in Berlin as a repetition of the Paganini affair at Cameroon, in West Africa.

THOUSANDS STARVING IN LABRADOR.

London, July 26.—News has been received to the effect that 1000 deaths have occurred among the fisherman on the coast of Labrador, from cold and starvation.

London, July 28.—The accounts received from Labrador of the sufferings of the people there are of the most terrible kind. The population is in a state of absolute starvation, and up to the present time there have been 3500 deaths from that cause, and 15,000 human beings are in peril of being starved to death. The country is devastated by wild beasts.

Ottawa, July 28.—It is asserted that the tribes of Indians that have been cut off by the snow blocks have resorted to cannibalism, and are eating the bodies of those who die.

EARL GRANVILLE'S LEAVING OFFICE.

The Agents-General for the Australian colonies had an interview with Earl Granville to-day on his resigning office as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, acted as spokesman, and thanked Lord Granville for his courtesies. His Lordship, in replying, recognised the great assistance he had received at the hands of the Agents-General during his term of office.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE CHINA & N. CO.

The new steamship *Changsha*, which has been built for the China Steam Navigation Company, has been launched.

PETE TO COLONISTS AT PLYMOUTH.

July 27.—The Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth, together with the naval authorities there, are organising a fête, to which 100 colonists are to be invited.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

July 24.—Sir Charles Dilke has issued his farewell address to his former constituents at Chelsea, and again protests his innocence.

July 25.—The Times, the Daily News, and many other journals, demand that Sir Charles Dilke should be prosecuted for perjury.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO SUPPORT THE CONSERVATIVES.

Mr. Chamberlain fully indorses the promise made by Lord Hartington that the Unionist Liberals will support the Government of the Marquis of Salisbury in any efforts made by him to ameliorate the state of affairs in Ireland.

THE LIBERALS TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT.

It is understood that the Liberals will assist the Government in obtaining Supply.

TRAGEDY IN CORNWALL.

London, July 29.—An Australian colonist, named James Hawke, who had recently returned to England, has just shot his wife and two children, and a neighbor in Farnham, inflicting mortal wounds, and afterward committed suicide. The sad affair has created much excitement in the district.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, July 29.—A report has been submitted by Mr. de Lesseps in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, showing that there is a balance in hand of 241,000,000 francs. Mr. de Lesseps pledges himself to have the canal opened in 1889 if the shareholders keep faith with him.

THE TURKISH TROOPS.

Constantinople, July 29.—It is rumored that Moukhtar Pacha, late Turkish Joint Commissioner in Egypt, will shortly proceed to take command of the Turkish troops on the Armenian frontier.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

London, July 29.—The Goodwood Cup resulted in a walk over for Mr. E. Peck's b. h. Band, by Petroski—Magdalena.

ILLNESS OF MR. SAMUEL MORLEY.

Mr. Samuel Morley, ex-M.P. for Bristol, has entered a relapse, and is now in a critical condition.

To Let.

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

For September and October.

A 5-ROOMED HOUSE, Completely FURNISHED, (including a New Piano).

Apply by Letter to "PEAK," c/o THIS OFFICE.

Hongkong, August 14, 1886. 1673

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," Nos. 7, 8 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 29, 1886. 632

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK, Good TENNIS GROUND attached.

Apply to DENNIS & MOSSOP.

Hongkong, January 28, 1886. 192

TO LET.

THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE GREEN MOUNT, Situated on the BOKHAM ROAD.

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, August 3, 1886. 1494

TO LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1064

TO LET.

THE HOUSE IN CASTLE ROAD No. 1.

Apply to the SPANISH PROCUATION, No. 14, CAINE ROAD. Terms moderate. Possession on the first of the month.

Hongkong, February 6, 1886. 255

TO LET.

FROM the 1st September next, the Commodious PREMISES known as the P. & O. Quay Offices, lately in the occupation of the HONGKONG & SHANTUNG BANKING CORPORATION.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 21, 1886. 1614

BANK BUILDINGS.

PROPOSALS are invited for Renting, as a whole, upon lease, the NEW PREMISES, No. 16, BANK BUILDINGS.

The Ground Floor has Two Handsome Plate-glass Show Frontages of each 40 feet, and the Rooms of the 1st and 2nd Floors are airy and some of them exceptionally large.

Apply to Messrs. SHARP & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1886. 1613

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$21 " " 2 "

Duboe Frères & de Gormon & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bree' WHISKY, —\$7½ per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

SEE HOP

HAS FOR SALE SAI KUNG LIME of the Best Quality; always Ready on hand.

PRICE MODERATE.

No. 17, WING FOONG STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, July 26, 1886. 1443

NOW READY.

THE CANTONESE-MADE-EASY VOCABULARY.

by J. DYER BAILL.

A SMALL DICTIONARY IN ENGLISH AND CANTONESE, containing only Words and Phrases used in the Spoken Language, with the Classifiers indicated for each noun, and Definitions of the different shades of meaning, as well as Notes on the different uses of some of the words where ambiguity might otherwise arise.

Price: \$1.

Also, by the same Author, CANTONESE-MADE-EASY, Price: \$2.

EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT, with VOCABULARY: \$1.

For Sale: At Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and Mr. W. W. BREWER'S.

Hongkong, July 26, 1886. 1442

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES.

FROM 1850 to 1855.....\$2,492,988

" 1855 to 1860.....2,515,455

" 1860 to 1865.....3,354,365

" 1865 to 1870.....5,713,813

" 1870 to 1875.....6,048,364

" 1875 to 1880.....6,193,186

Since 1880 there is a still further increase.

The Total existing Assurances exceed 224,000,000, while upwards of Eleven Millions Sterling have already been paid in DEATH CLAIMS.

PREMIUMS IN CHINA EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE.

For full Particulars, apply to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1886. 1075

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1887. 14

INSURANCES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GUARANTEE POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1872. 496

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour; at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first-class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF NEW YORK will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Returning Passengers—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Free Port of Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, August 10, 1886. 1638

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON FRIDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1886, at noon, the Company's Steamship ODEZ, Captain F. FRIEDRICH, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO will leave this port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 2nd September, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE on TREASURES and CARGO shipped by their own Steamers.

For further Particulars, apply to MEIJOERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 2, 1886. 1494

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, FLYMOUTH, LONDON & BOSTON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GUARANTEE POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

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Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1872. 496

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Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

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